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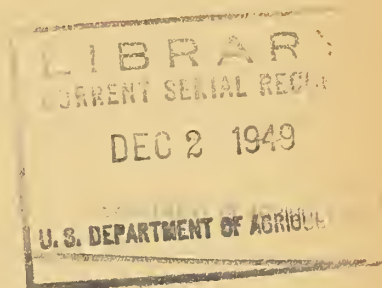
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Reserve

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION  
DAIRY BRANCH



I N S E R T S

for

SUMMARIES  
of  
FLUID MILK MARKETING ORDERS

Revised to August 1, 1948.

and

Federal Register Citations  
for the Milk Price Orders

(See next page)



The attached are inserts to be substituted for the corresponding pages in the Summaries of Fluid Milk Marketing Orders. These inserts revise the summaries in accordance with the provisions of the Federal orders as effective on August 1, 1948.

Following the summary inserts are citations to the Federal Register for the milk price orders which are now in effect. The official text of the milk price orders appears in the Federal Register and these citations are being issued for the convenience of those who need to consult the official text. Individual copies of the Federal Register may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Inserts to these citations will be furnished at the same time as inserts are furnished to the summaries. In this way a current list of citations will be maintained for the milk price orders.



Boston, Massachusetts

Marketing Area:

Boston and 36 cities and towns in the metropolitan area.

Handler:

Person who, in a given month, operates a pool plant or engages in the handling of milk or other fluid milk products which are received at plants from which fluid milk products are disposed of, directly or indirectly, in the marketing area. A plant is a pool plant under specified conditions relating to the proportion of dairy farmers delivering to the plant who hold certificates of health approval, the proportion of the handler's Class I milk which is disposed of in the marketing area, the holding of a license by the handler under Chapter 94, Section 40 of the Massachusetts General Laws. Conditions are also set forth by which a pool plant may lose such designation.

Producer:

A dairy farmer, except a "dairy farmer for other markets" and a "segregated dairy farmer" whose milk is delivered from his farm to a pool plant. Under specified conditions this definition also includes a dairy farmer who ordinarily delivers to a handler's pool plant but whose milk is diverted to a handler's non-pool plant. "Segregated dairy farmers" are farmers whose milk is kept separate, in the plant where it is received, from milk handled as pool milk for the marketing area. A "dairy farmer for other markets" is a farmer whose milk is received at a pool plant during April, May, June, and July but whose milk was received at a non-pool plant of the handler or the handler's affiliate on more than three days in any of the preceding months of August through March.

Classification:

Class I - All milk and milk products, the utilization of which is not established as Class II.

Class II - All milk and milk products established as sold, distributed or disposed of as other than milk, or as other than flavored milk, flavored skim milk, buttermilk, and cultured skim milk for human consumption; and plant shrinkage not in excess of 2 per cent of the volume handled.



Class Prices (3.7 per cent butterfat, f.o.b. 201-210-mile zone):

Class I - Compute a "formula index" as follows:

- (a) Determine latest Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly wholesale price index (1926 equals 100), and divide by 0.98;
- (b) Compute the sum of the three latest monthly indexes of department store sales in the Boston Federal Reserve District, adjusted for seasonal variations (1935-1939 equals 100); divide such sum by 3.78;
- (c) Compute the sum of:
  - (1) Simple average of the four latest weekly average retail prices per ton of dairy ration in the Boston milkshed as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture; divide such average by 0.5044 and multiply by 0.6, and
  - (2) The weighted average monthly composite farm wage rates for latest available month for Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture; divide by 0.5952 and multiply by 0.4. To compute weighted average, the respective States are weighted as follows: Maine 10, Massachusetts 6, New Hampshire 7, Vermont 77.

Compute the sum of (a), (b) and (c), divide the sum so computed by 3 and round fractions to nearest whole number (this is the "formula index").

Class I price is determined by applying "formula index" to the following table:



## CLASS I PRICE SCHEDULE

Formula Index	Class I price per hundredweight			
	Jan.-Feb.-	Apr.-	Oct.-	
	Mar.-July-	May-	Nov.-	
	Aug.-Sept.	June	Dec.	
50-56.....	\$1.69	\$1.25	\$2.13	
57-63.....	1.91	1.47	2.35	
64-70.....	2.13	1.69	2.57	
71-77.....	2.35	1.91	2.79	
78-84.....	2.57	2.13	3.01	
85-90.....	2.79	2.35	3.23	
91-97.....	3.01	2.57	3.45	
98-104.....	3.23	2.79	3.67	
105-111.....	3.45	3.01	3.89	
112-118.....	3.67	3.23	4.11	
119-125.....	3.89	3.45	4.33	
126-132.....	4.11	3.67	4.55	
133-139.....	4.33	3.89	4.77	
140-146.....	4.55	4.11	4.99	
147-152.....	4.77	4.33	5.21	
153-159.....	4.99	4.55	5.43	
160-166.....	5.21	4.77	5.65	
167-173.....	5.43	4.99	5.87	
174-180.....	5.65	5.21	6.09	
181-187.....	5.87	5.43	6.31	
188-194.....	6.09	5.65	6.53	

(For "formula index" values of more than 194, the price increases at the rate for the highest six brackets.)

The prices determined above are subject to the following provisions:

- (a) For any month after December 1948, if the percentage of Class II milk in the Boston pool during the 12 month period ending with the second preceding month is less than 33 per cent, the price shall be 44 cents more than the price otherwise applicable, and if the percentage of Class II milk during such period is more than 41 per cent, the price shall be 44 cents less than would otherwise be applicable. This provision, however, may not result in a price which is more than 88 cents higher or 88 cents lower than the price for the same month in the preceding year.



- (b) The price for any of the months of March through June shall not be higher, and the price for any of the months of September through December shall not be lower, than the price for the preceding month.

Class II - Price per 40-quart can of Boston 40 per cent cream, divided by 33.48 (use Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.4 if no cream price is available), times 3.7, minus 27 cents, plus an allowance for skim milk value.

The allowance for skim milk value is any plus amount arrived at as follows:

- (1) Compute the average of U.S.D.A. quotations at New York of carlots per pound of nonfat roller powder for human consumption and the average of carlots per pound of nonfat roller powder for animal feed;
- (2) Multiply each such average quotation by the applicable percentage indicated for the delivery period in the following table and total the results:

<u>Delivery Period</u>	<u>Human Food Products</u>	<u>Animal Food Products</u>
January	100	0
February	100	0
March	50	50
April	50	50
May	25	75
June	25	75
July	50	50
August	75	25
September	75	25
October	100	0
November	100	0
December	100	0

- (3) Subtract 4 cents; and
- (4) Multiply the remainder by 7.5.

During the months of April, May, June, and July, a special allowance is made such that each pound of butterfat used in making salted butter and cheese is priced at 92-score butter at New York minus 5 cents, times 1.2.



Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - No specific butterfat differential is expressly stated for class prices. The computation of the butter-cheese adjustment, however, may result in a different value for differential butterfat for those uses from that applied to the producer price.

Producer Price - Boston 40 per cent cream price per 40-quart can for the period from the 16th day of the preceding month to the 15th day of the current month divided by 33.48 (use Chicago 92-score butter for the same period times 1.4 if no cream price is available), minus 1.5 cents, divided by 10.

Location Differentials:

Class Prices - The following is an abbreviated table of differentials in effect on August 1, 1947. The Class I differentials are subject to change if rail tariffs change:

<u>Zone</u> <u>(Miles)</u>	<u>Class I</u> <u>(cents per cwt.)</u>	<u>Class II</u> <u>(cents per cwt.)</u>
City Plant	/ 46	/ 29
51 - 60	/ 11	/ 5
101 - 110	/ 8.5	/ 1.5
151 - 160	/ 3	/ 0.5
201 - 210	0	0
251 - 260	- 5.5	- 0.5
301 - 310	- 11	- 1
351 - 360	- 12.5	- 1.5
391 and over	- 13	- 1.5

Producer Price - Graduated in the same manner as Class I except that producers located within 40 miles of Boston receive premium of 46 cents and producers located in 40 - 80 mile zone receive premium of 23 cents (in neither case may producer price exceed the Class I price).

Handlers may deduct 10 cents where milk is delivered to a city plant located outside the marketing area, and more than 14 miles from Boston.

Handlers may also deduct 4 cents at plants beyond 40 miles at which average daily receipts are between 8,500 and 17,000 pounds; 8 cents where average receipts are less than 8,500 pounds.



Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weight of milk or fluid milk product used in the products of each class.

For purposes of assigning transportation differentials, a handler's Class I milk is considered as being that delivered first at the city plant and then from the nearest country plant from which fluid milk is delivered.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool without base rating plan or new producer clause. Provision is made for charging interest at the rate of  $1/2$  of 1 per cent per month on accounts due to or payable from the producer-settlement fund which remain unpaid after specified dates.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk, flavored milk, skim milk, cultured or flavored skim milk, or buttermilk moved to another regulated plant is classified in accordance with its utilization at the plant to which it is moved.

Outside Purchases:

Receipts of milk from unregulated plants are classified as Class II milk without regard to specific use except as follows:

- (1) Skim milk received from producer-handlers is classified in accordance with established utilization.
- (2) Receipts of fluid milk products other than cream from New York pool plants are classified as follows:

During the months of April through July, as Class II milk;

During other months of the year, receipts of milk and flavored milk from such sources are classified as Class I milk, when classified as Class I-A, I-B, or I-C under the New York order or as Class II milk if specific use in Class II is established.

Receipts of skim milk, cultured or flavored skim milk or buttermilk are classified as Class II milk except that the quantity thereof may not exceed the quantity of Class II milk at such plant.



- (3) Emergency milk received by a handler whose Class II milk is in excess of 10 per cent of his total volume (other than cream), is assigned to Class II to the extent of the excess over 10 per cent. If specific utilization in Class II is established for a greater quantity of emergency milk, the greater quantity is assigned to Class II.

Receipts of cream and milk products other than fluid milk are classified as Class II.

Outside Sales:

Milk, flavored milk, skim milk, cultured or flavored skim milk or buttermilk moved to an unregulated plant is classified as Class I up to the total quantity of milk which is utilized as Class I at the unregulated plant. If moved to a regulated plant of a non-handler or to an unregulated plant and then to another unregulated plant, it is classified as Class I. Outside sales of Class I milk are priced the same as for sales of Class I milk in the marketing area.

Producer-Handler:

A person who is both a handler and a dairy farmer and who receives milk of his own production only from farms located within 80 miles of Boston. Such a handler may receive milk from other producer-handlers or from segregated dairy farmers. Such handlers are required to furnish reports as to their receipts and utilization of fluid milk products.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay the pro rata expense of administration at a rate not in excess of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents per hundredweight on milk received from producers and on outside milk.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions, as certified to by cooperatives, are turned over to associations. No marketing service charge is deducted for non-members.

Qualified cooperatives receive 1¢ per hundredweight on milk of members delivered to a handler's plant. On all milk received at their own plants, cooperatives receive 2¢ per hundredweight.

Handlers are required to furnish statements to producers detailing each payment made for milk received from such producers.



Special Handler Provisions:

Handlers who operate unregulated plants from which milk is disposed of to consumers in the marketing area without intermediate movement to another plant are required to make payments to the market administrator for general distribution to producers equivalent to the difference between the Class I price and the Class II price on the quantity of milk so disposed of. A similar payment is required on receipts of outside milk which are in excess of a handler's total use of Class II milk (after deducting receipts of cream).

By the 10th day of each month, handlers are required to make a payment on account to producers for approximately the value of milk received during the first 15 days of the preceding month. Such payments may not be at a rate which is less than the Class II price.



Class II-F - Plain condensed milk disposed of in the special cream area, which is not moved as plain condensed milk to the marketing area and the classification of which is not established in some other class; frozen desserts or homogenized mixtures used in frozen desserts, not in Class II-D or Class II-E, and not moved to New York City; and cream cheese.

Class III - Evaporated milk (hermetically sealed cans), sweetened condensed milk, candy products (including milk chocolate), milk powder, other concentrated milk products or cheeses not specified in Class II-F or IV-B.

Class IV-A - Butter.

Class IV-B - Cheddar cheese, American Cheddar cheese, Colby cheese, washed curd cheese, or part-skim Cheddar cheese.

Class V-A - Skim milk, in all milk, which enters the marketing area in the form of fluid skim milk, cultured or flavored milk drinks (containing less than 3.0 per cent butterfat), or which is not accounted for in some product leaving or on hand at a plant.

Class V-B - Skim milk, in all milk, not classified in Class V-A.

Class Prices (3.5 per cent butterfat):

Class I-A - Related to a butter-powder value computed as follows: Price per pound of New York 92-score butter, plus 1.8 times the average price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (other brands, carlots, bags or barrels, human consumption and animal feed) minus 4 cents. When the butter-powder value is under 30 cents, the Class I-A price is \$1.72 for April through June and \$2.16 for July through March. For each 5-cent increase in the butter-powder value, the Class I-A price increases by 22 cents per hundredweight.

The price for any of the months of March through June of each year can be no higher than for the immediately preceding month, and the price for any of the months of September through December of each year can be no lower than for the immediately preceding month.

For the months of August through December, 1948, the price shall not be less than the higher of:

- (a) \$5.68 for August and September and \$6.12 for October, November and December, or
- (b) The 201-210 mile zone price under the Boston order, for Class I milk of 3.7 per cent butterfat, minus 19 cents.

Class I-B - Same as Class I-A price.

Class I-C - The uniform producer price plus 20 cents.



Class II-D - Specified amounts are deducted ranging from zero (0-30 mile zone) to 8.5 cents (391-470 mile zone). In no case shall the resulting price be less than the following: Price per pound of New York 92-score butter, minus 4 cents, times 1.2, times 3.5.

Classes II-E and II-F - Specified amounts are deducted ranging from 5.2 cents (0-250 mile zone) to 9.2 cents (401-450 mile zone). In no case shall the resulting price be less than the following: Price per pound of New York 92-score butter, minus 4 cents, times 1.2, times 3.5.

Class IV-A - During the months of October through December, a location differential is applied to Class IV-A milk. This differential is the same as that applied to Class II-E and II-F.

All Classes - Handlers pay an additional 5 cents on all milk received from producers at plants in the marketing area and at plants located at specified places or in specified counties outside the marketing area.

Producer Price - Differentials applicable to Class I-A plus additional differentials of 35 cents for milk delivered to plants in the marketing area and 25 cents for milk delivered to plants located at specified places or in specified counties.

#### Method of Accounting for Milk:

Amount of milk in Classes I-A through IV-B are computed by converting butterfat used in the products of each class to milk equivalent at the average test of milk received from farmers. Amounts of milk in Classes V-A and V-B are computed on a volume basis.

An accounting procedure is set up by the market administrator in accordance with general principles specified in the order. Such procedure includes the manner of determining plant loss allowances not to exceed 5 per cent of the butterfat content in the final product, and conversion factors for use in the absence of specific weights or tests.

After notice and hearing ("meeting"), the market administrator may issue tentative regulations with respect to the classification of milk which, if approved by the Secretary, become effective on the first of the month following such approval.



- (2) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 6, plus 2.4 times the average price per pound of Plymouth Twins (or Cheddars), divided by 7, times 1.3, times 3.5;
- (3) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, minus 3 cents, times 1.2, times 3.5, plus an amount computed as follows: Average price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, human consumption, spray and roller process, f.o.b. manufacturing plants in Chicago area), minus 5.5 cents, times 8.5, times .965; or
- (4) The Class III price.

Class I - Basic formula price plus 75 cents during May and June, \$1.05 during September through December, and 95 cents during all other months. (For the months of May, June, July, and August 1948, basic formula price plus \$1.05.)

Class II - Basic formula price plus 15 cents during May and June, 45 cents during September through December, and 35 cents during all other months.

Class III - Average of prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk at the following plants:

Van Camp Milk Company,	Wauseon, Ohio
Pet Milk Company,	Delta, Ohio
Defiance Milk Products Company,	Defiance, Ohio
Pet Milk Company,	Hudson, Michigan

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I Price - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.3, divided by 10.

Class II Price - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.25, divided by 10.

Class III Price - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.2, divided by 10.

Producer Price - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.2, divided by 10.

Location Differentials:

None.



Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weight of butterfat and skim milk are computed separately as used in each class.

Type of Pool:

Individual handler, monthly pool, without base rating plan or new producer clause.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk transferred by a handler to another handler in the form of milk or skim milk is considered Class I milk, and milk so transferred in the form of cream is Class II milk, unless the receiving handler (who is not a producer-handler) and the selling handler indicate in writing utilization in some other class.

Outside Purchases:

Receipts of skim milk and butterfat from outside sources are deducted in series beginning with the lowest price class. An amount of outside milk may be deducted on a pro rata basis, when producer receipts are less than 1.2 times the handler's Class I utilization.

Milk received at a plant of a handler subject to another milk marketing agreement or order, shall be considered as "other source" milk.

Outside Sales:

Milk disposed of by a handler to a nonhandler in the form of milk or skim milk is considered Class I milk, and milk so disposed of in the form of cream is considered to be Class II milk. If a written statement signed by both buyer and seller indicates utilization in another class, the milk will be classified accordingly, subject to verification, provided the nonhandler's plant is located within 100 miles of Toledo.

Producer-handlers:

Handlers who distribute only milk of their own production are exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by the market administrator.



Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative cost not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over to the cooperative associations.

A marketing service charge not to exceed 4 cents is deducted for non-members.

Special Handler Provisions:

On or before the last day of each delivery period, handlers are required to make a partial payment for milk received during the first fifteen days of the delivery period at not less than the minimum price for the preceding delivery period.



## Fort Wayne, Indiana

Marketing Area:

Fort Wayne and territory within 4 miles of corporate limits (exclusive of the City of New Haven).

Handler:

- (1) A person who operates a fluid milk plant, i.e., a processing or distributing plant, approved by the health authorities of the marketing area, from which one or more routes is operated wholly or partially within the marketing area.
- (2) A cooperative association with respect to milk caused to be delivered to a fluid milk plant from farms for which the association is authorized to receive payment, or producer milk diverted from a fluid milk plant to a non-fluid milk plant for the account of the association.

Producer:

Person who is certified by appropriate health authorities to produce milk for disposition within the marketing area in the form of fluid milk.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk or milk drinks (not in Class III), and unaccounted-for milk.

Class II - Cream, cream and milk mixtures (at least 6 per cent butterfat), and eggnog.

Class III - Milk products not in Classes I and II; skim milk, flavored milk and milk drinks, or buttermilk dumped or disposed of for livestock feed; bulk skim milk disposed of to a manufacturer of candy, soup, or bakery products (who does not dispose of milk in fluid form); ice cream mix disposed of to a commercial processor; plant shrinkage not over 2 per cent of producer receipts; and actual plant shrinkage of non-producer milk.

Class Prices (4.0 per cent butterfat):

A basic formula price is used in determining class prices. The basic formula price is the highest of:

- (1) Average of prices paid for 4 per cent milk at the following plants:



Defiance Milk Products Company,	Defiance, Ohio
Pet Milk Company,	Angola, Indiana
Pet Milk Company,	Garrett, Indiana
Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corp.,	Kendallville, Indiana

- (2) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 6, plus 2.4 times the average price per pound of Plymouth Twins (or Cheddars), divided by 7, times 1.3, times 4.
- (3) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, minus 3 cents, times 1.2, times 4, plus an amount computed as follows:  
Average price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, spray and roller process, human consumption, f.o.b. manufacturing plants in Chicago area), minus 5.5 cents, times 8.5, times .96.

Class I - Basic formula price plus: 60 cents during April through June; 90 cents during October through December; 75 cents during all other months; and 90 cents during July, August, and September 1948.

Class II - Basic formula price plus: 35 cents during April through June; 65 cents during October through December; 50 cents during all other months; and 65 cents during July, August and September 1948.

Class III - Same as basic formula price.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.3, divided by 10.

Class II - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.25, divided by 10.

Class III - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.15, divided by 10.

Producer Price - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.15, divided by 10.

Location Differentials:

None.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of butterfat and skim milk are computed separately as used in each class.



Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool, without base rating plan or new producer clause.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk transferred from a handler's fluid milk plant to another handler's fluid milk plant in the form of milk or skim milk is Class I and milk so transferred in the form of cream is Class II unless the receiving handler (other than a producer-handler) and the seller mutually indicate in writing other utilization.

Skim milk or butterfat in producer milk transferred from a handler's fluid milk plant to the same handler's non-fluid milk plant shall be classified in accordance with either the utilization of such milk at the non-fluid milk plant if there utilized, or in accordance with the provision for transfer to fluid milk or non-fluid milk plants (see above and "Outside Sales"), provided that if the use of such milk at the non-fluid plant is in conjunction with other receipts, the receipt of producer milk shall first be allocated to available Class III milk and any remaining balance shall be allocated to Class II milk and then to Class I milk.

Outside Purchases:

Milk from sources other than producers is deducted in series beginning with the lowest priced class. Milk received by a handler which is determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be subject to another Federal milk marketing order, is excluded from the pricing and pooling provisions of the Fort Wayne order.

Outside Sales:

Milk disposed of from a handler's plant to a non-fluid milk plant not operated by him in the form of fluid milk or skim milk is considered Class I milk. If both the buyer and seller indicate some other utilization in writing, it will be classified accordingly, subject to verification, provided the buyer's plant is located within 100 miles of Fort Wayne.

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Producer-handlers:

Handlers who distribute only milk of their own production are exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by the market administrator.



## Lowell-Lawrence, Massachusetts

Marketing Area:

The following cities and towns in Massachusetts:

Andover	Methuen
Billerica	North Andover
Chelmsford	Tewksbury
Dracut	Tyngsboro
Lawrence	Westford
Lowell	

Handler:

Person who handles milk which is sold as milk or cream in the marketing area.

Producer:

Person who produces milk which is delivered to a plant from which milk is shipped to, or sold in, the marketing area.

Classification:

Class I - Milk (0.5 to 15.9 per cent butterfat), chocolate or flavored (whole or skim) milk, buttermilk, cultured skim milk, and unaccounted-for milk.

Class II - Milk products other than Class I and shrinkage not in excess of 2 per cent of volume handled.

Class Prices (3.7 per cent butterfat, city plants):

Class I - Compute a "formula index" as follows:

- (a) Determine latest Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly wholesale price index (1926 equals 100), and divide by 0.98.
- (b) Compute the sum of the three latest monthly indexes of department store sales in the Boston Federal Reserve District, adjusted for seasonal variations (1935-1939 equals 100); divide such sum by 3.78.



(For "formula index" values of more than 194, the price increases at the rate for the highest six brackets. As of April 1, 1948, because of freight rate changes, all Class I prices were increased 6 cents per hundredweight. See (c) below.)

The prices determined above are subject to the following provisions:

- (a) For any month after December 1948, if the percentage of Class II milk in the Boston pool during the 12 month period ending with the second preceding month, is less than 33 per cent, the price shall be 44 cents more than the price otherwise applicable, and if the percentage of Class II milk during such period is more than 41 per cent, the price shall be 44 cents less than would otherwise be applicable. This provision, however, may not result in a price which is more than 88 cents higher or 88 cents lower than the price for the same month in the preceding year.
- (b) The price for any of the months of March through June shall not be higher, and the price for any of the months of September through December shall not be lower, than the price for the preceding month.
- (c) Prices are adjusted for changes after September 1, 1947, in rail tariffs for carlots, tank cars, at the 201-210 mile zone.

Class II - Boston 40 per cent cream price per 40-quart can, divided by 33.48 (use Chicago 92-score butter times 1.4 if no cream price is available), times 3.7, minus 14 cents, plus an allowance for skim milk value.

The allowance for skim milk is arrived at as follows:

- (1) Compute the average of carlot quotations per pound of nonfat roller powder for human consumption and the average of carlot quotations per pound of nonfat roller powder for animal feed;
- (2) Multiply each such average quotation by the applicable percentage indicated for the delivery period in the following table;
- (3) Combine the results;
- (4) Subtract 4 cents; and
- (5) Multiply the remainder by 7.5.



<u>Delivery Period</u>	<u>Human Food Products</u>	<u>Animal Food Products</u>
January	100	0
February	100	0
March	50	50
April	50	50
May	25	75
June	25	75
July	50	50
August	75	25
September	75	25
October	100	0
November	100	0
December	100	0

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - Boston 40 per cent cream price per 40-quart can, divided by 33.48 (use Chicago 92-score butter times 1.4, if no cream price is available), minus 1.5 cents, divided by 10.

Producer Price - Same.

Location Differentials:

Class I - 17 cents is deducted from the Class I price (f.o.b. city) for milk delivered to a handler's plant in the 20-21 mile zone. Beyond 40 miles, an amount is deducted equal to 13 cents plus the lowest carlot freight rate for 40-quart cans from the railroad shipping point for the handler's plant to the city.

Class II - The following deductions are made for milk delivered to a handler's plant beyond 20 miles:

<u>Zone (Miles)</u>	<u>Class II Price Differential (cents per cwt.)</u>
21-100	9.0
101-150	12.5
151-200	13.5
201-250	14.0
251-300	14.5

Producer Price - Same as Class I.



Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weight of milk, cream or skim milk utilized in the products of each class. For purposes of assigning transportation differentials, the handler's Class I milk is considered as that which was received from producers at the city plant and then from the nearest country plants (more than 20 miles from Lowell-Lawrence) which ship milk, including skim milk and buttermilk, to the city plant.

Type of Pool:

Individual handler, monthly pool, without base rating plan or new producer clause.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk or skim milk is classified as reported by the seller or, if the seller submits no report, as reported by the buyer. Amount classified as Class II must not exceed buyer's total milk or skim milk utilized as Class II.

If buyer is a cooperative association and sells milk or skim milk to another buyer, the milk may be classified as utilized by such second buyer.

Outside Purchases:

Milk subject to pooling under the Boston and New York orders is not pooled under the Lowell-Lawrence order. Milk received from producers at plants located outside the New England States and New York is not regulated.

Outside Sales:

Milk or skim milk moved to a plant subject to another order of the Secretary may be classified as reported by the seller, or if the seller submits no report, as reported by the buyer. Amount classified as Class II must not exceed buyer's total milk or skim milk utilized as Class II.

Other milk or skim milk disposed of to nonhandlers shall be Class I milk to extent of receiver's total utilization in Class I.

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

1912-1913

1. The first part of the year was spent in the field, collecting specimens and making observations on the habits of the various species of birds and mammals.

2. The second part of the year was spent in the laboratory, studying the anatomy and physiology of the various species of birds and mammals.

3. The third part of the year was spent in the field, collecting specimens and making observations on the habits of the various species of birds and mammals.

4. The fourth part of the year was spent in the laboratory, studying the anatomy and physiology of the various species of birds and mammals.

5. The fifth part of the year was spent in the field, collecting specimens and making observations on the habits of the various species of birds and mammals.

6. The sixth part of the year was spent in the laboratory, studying the anatomy and physiology of the various species of birds and mammals.

7. The seventh part of the year was spent in the field, collecting specimens and making observations on the habits of the various species of birds and mammals.

8. The eighth part of the year was spent in the laboratory, studying the anatomy and physiology of the various species of birds and mammals.

9. The ninth part of the year was spent in the field, collecting specimens and making observations on the habits of the various species of birds and mammals.

10. The tenth part of the year was spent in the laboratory, studying the anatomy and physiology of the various species of birds and mammals.

11. The eleventh part of the year was spent in the field, collecting specimens and making observations on the habits of the various species of birds and mammals.

12. The twelfth part of the year was spent in the laboratory, studying the anatomy and physiology of the various species of birds and mammals.

Producer-handlers:

A "producer-handler" is defined as any handler who is also a producer and who receives no milk from other producers and who either:

- (1) Has milk receipts from his own production which he does not dispose of in bulk and which average less than 1,000 pounds daily, or
- (2) Processes and packages his milk at a plant located on a farm from which he receives at least 25 per cent of the total receipts from his own production which he does not dispose of in bulk.

Producer-handlers are exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative cost not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight.

Special Producer Provision:

Deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over to cooperative associations.

A marketing service charge not to exceed 3 cents is deducted for non-members.

Handlers are required to furnish producers with statements showing the quantity of milk delivered, payment rates, and the details and amounts of any deductions.



- (1) Average of prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk at 18 specified plants (see list used for basic formula price in Chicago order), plus amount computed as follows: Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, minus 3 cents, times 1.2, times 0.5.
- (2) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 6, plus 2.4 times the average price per pound of Twins (or Cheddars), divided by 7, times 1.3, times 4.
- (3) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, minus 3 cents, times 1.2, times 4, plus an amount computed as follows: Price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, human consumption, spray and roller process, f.o.b. manufacturing plants in Chicago area), minus 4 cents, times 8.5, times .96.

Class I - The prices per hundredweight of butterfat and skim milk in Class I are computed as follows (f.o.b. 61-70 mile zone):

- (1) Basic formula price plus \$1.25 (March through September), basic formula price plus \$1.50 (October through February), provided that the resulting price is not less than \$5.25 per hundredweight for March through September 1948, or \$5.69 per hundredweight for the period October 1948 through February 1949.
- (2) The price of butterfat is the sum obtained in (1), multiplied by 17.5.
- (3) The price of skim milk is the sum obtained in (1), minus .04 times the price of butterfat pursuant to (2), divided by .96.

Class II - The prices per hundredweight of butterfat and skim milk in Class II are computed as follows:

For Skim Milk - Carlot, spray and roller process, nonfat dry milk solids (excluding that designated as animal feed) f.o.b. manufacturing plants, Chicago area, multiplied by 8.5.

For Butterfat - Chicago 92-score butter minus 3 cents, times 120.



## Quad Cities (Iowa-Illinois)

Marketing Area:

Iowa - Cities of Davenport and Bettendorf, and the townships of Davenport, Rockingham, and Pleasant Valley in Scott County.

Illinois - Cities of Rock Island, Moline, East Moline, and Silvis, and townships of South Moline, Moline, Blackhawk, Coal Valley, Hampton, and South Rock Island in Rock Island County.

Handler:

Person who receives milk at a plant from which milk is disposed of as Class I in the marketing area. A producers' association is a handler with respect to milk which it causes to be delivered to a plant as specified above and with respect to milk it causes to be diverted from such a plant to a plant from which no Class I milk is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

Person who produces milk which is delivered to a plant or to a cooperative association as specified under "Handler."

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, fluid skim milk and unaccounted-for milk.

Class II - Cream, fluid cream products (more than 6 per cent butterfat), buttermilk, flavored milk, and flavored milk drinks.

Class III - Evaporated milk, condensed milk, ice cream, ice cream mix, cottage cheese, unsalted butter, and any milk or cream product not specified in Class II or Class IV.

Class IV - Animal feed, salted butter, cheddar cheese, casein, shrinkage not over two per cent of receipts of milk received from producers and cooperative associations of producers and all shrinkage on "other source" milk.



Class Prices (3.5 per cent butterfat):

Class I - The Class III price for the previous delivery period plus the following amounts:

Delivery Period	Grade A Milk	Non Grade A Milk
January, February, March.....	\$0.90	\$0.55
April, May, June.....	.70	.35
July through December.....	1.15	.80

Class II - The Class III price for the previous delivery period plus the following amounts:

Delivery Period	Grade A Milk	Non Grade A Milk
January, February, March.....	\$0.75	\$0.40
April, May, June.....	.55	.20
July through December.....	1.00	.65

Class III - The higher of:

- (1) Average of prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk for last half of preceding month and first half of current month, at nine specified plants (see list used for basic formula price in Dubuque order).
- (2) Chicago 92-score butter multiplied by 6,  
PLUS  
Chicago "Twins" multiplied by 2.4;  
Divide the above sum by 7 and multiply by 4.55.

Class IV - Chicago 92-score butter multiplied by 4.2,  
PLUS  
price per pound unground casein at plants in the Chicago area, subtract 14 cents and multiply by 2.3.



Butterfat Differentials:

Class I - Chicago 92-score butter for the preceding delivery period multiplied, for Grade A milk, by 1.4 and, for non Grade A milk, by 1.35, divide the result by 10.

Class II - Same as Class I.

Class III - Chicago 92-score butter multiplied by 0.12.

Class IV - Same as Class III.

Uniform Price - Same as Class III.

Location Differentials:

None.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weight of skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Upon completion of classification, the butterfat test of each class is determined.

When a handler receives both Grade A and Non Grade A milk, Grade A milk is allocated to the highest priced classifications and non Grade A milk to the lowest priced classifications.

Skim milk and butterfat caused to be delivered from a producer to another handler by a cooperative association shall be apportioned pro rata over the receiving handler's total utilization remaining after subtraction of "other source" milk and receipts from other handlers (not including cooperative associations).

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool without base rating. Separate pool is computed for Grade A and non Grade A milk.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk moved as fluid milk to another handler is classified as Class I milk; if moved as fluid cream it is classified as Class II milk; except that if the use of such milk or cream in a lower classification by the transferee (who is not a producer-handler) is indicated in writing to the market administrator, the milk or cream may be classified accordingly. If either or both handlers have other source milk, the transfer must be classified to give producer milk the highest valued classification.



Outside Purchases:

"Other source" milk deducted in series from each class beginning with the lowest priced class. "Emergency milk" is allocated in the same proportions as Grade A milk received from producers or other handlers. "Emergency milk" is milk permitted by the health authorities to be labelled "Grade A" and which is received from sources other than producers or handlers during delivery periods in which the market administrator determines that the handler's supply of Grade A milk is insufficient to fulfill his Class I and Class II requirements for Grade A milk.

Outside Sales:

Milk moved as fluid milk to a non-handler is Class I milk; milk moved as cream is Class II except that if the handler and non-handler indicate in writing to the market administrator a different classification, the milk may be classified accordingly, provided the non-handler had equivalent use of milk in the lower classification. Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Producer-handlers:

Handlers who distribute only milk of their own production are exempt from the regulatory provisions. Such handlers must own and assume personal risk for the management of dairy animals and other resources necessary to produce, process, package, and distribute milk.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 3 cents per hundredweight.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over to the cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight is deducted for nonmembers.

Special Handler Provisions:

Pricing and pooling provisions of Quad Cities order do not apply to a handler who disposes of a greater portion of his milk as Class I and Class II milk in another marketing



area subject to another Federal order. If the price required by the other Federal order is less than the Class I and Class II price under the Quad Cities order, the handler must pay the difference into the producer-settlement fund on all Class I and Class II milk which he sells in the Quad Cities market.

If a handler disposes of more milk than he accounts for in his receipts (overrun) the additional milk is allocated pro rata among the classes of use and then deducted in series beginning with the lowest priced class. A payment is made into the producer settlement fund on overrun at the applicable class prices.



Class Prices (4.0 per cent butterfat):

Class I - \$5.56 (\$5.11 for months of April, May, and June). An upward adjustment of 40 cents is provided when the price per pound of New York 92-score butter is 82 cents or more, and a downward adjustment of 40 cents is provided when the price of such butter is 67 cents or less.

The price is at least \$5.90 for each of the months of August and September 1948, and at least \$6.30 for each of the months of October, November, and December 1948.

Class II - Sum of butterfat and skim values.

Butterfat value is the higher of:

- (1) Average of specified quotations per 40-quart can of 40 per cent cream in the Philadelphia market, minus 28 cents, divided by 33.48, times 4, minus 23.5 cents.
- (2) Price per pound of New York 92-score butter, minus 4 cents, times 1.2, times 4.

The value of Class II butterfat used to make butter is computed as follows: Price per pound of New York 92-score butter, times 1.2, times 4. This value shall not apply if it is more than the value of other Class II butterfat.

Skim milk value is any plus amount computed as follows: Average price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (roller process, quotations for "other brands" animal feed and human consumption in carlots, bags or barrels, as published in "Producers' Price Current"), less 4.5 cents, times 7.5.

Premium for Grade A Milk - 40 cents if bacteria is below 10,000 per c.c.; 25 cents for 10,000 to 25,000. This premium is multiplied by the ratio of Grade A milk sold either in fluid form or as products manufactured from Grade A milk to the total quantity of Grade A milk received from producers. Two cents additional butterfat differential shall be paid for each one-tenth of one per cent in the butterfat test of such milk above 3.7 per cent.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - Average of cream quotations (used in Class II price), divided by 334.8, minus 0.67 cent.

In the case of butterfat in Class II used to make butter, the butterfat differential is the applicable butterfat value, divided by 40.

Producer Price - 5 cents.



## Cincinnati, Ohio

Marketing Area:

City of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, Ohio

Handler:

Person who handles milk which is disposed of as milk in the marketing area.

Producer:

Person who produces milk which is received at a plant from which, under approval of health authorities, milk is disposed of for consumption as milk in the marketing area.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, milk drinks (plain or flavored), and unaccounted-for milk.

Class II - Cream, creamed cottage cheese, and creamed butter-milk.

Class III - Milk products other than those specified in Classes I and II, and shrinkage not over 2.5 per cent of receipts from producers.

Class Prices (4.0 per cent butterfat):

Class I - April through July, Class III price plus \$1.05 per hundredweight; all other months, Class III price plus \$1.35 per hundredweight. (May through July 1948, Class III price plus \$1.35.)

Class II - April through July, Class III price plus \$0.60 per hundredweight; all other months Class III price plus \$0.90 per hundredweight. (May through July 1948, Class III price plus \$0.90 per hundredweight.)

Class III - The Class III price is the higher of:

- (1) Average of prices paid for 4 per cent milk at the following plants:

M. & R. Dietetic Laboratories, Inc.,	Chillicothe, Ohio
Carnation Milk Company,	Hillsboro, Ohio
Nestle's Milk Products, Inc.	Greenville, Ohio
Nestle's Milk Products, Inc. (Osgood Milk Co.),	Osgood, Indiana
Carnation Milk Co.,	Maysville, Kentucky

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- (3) Multiply by 0.035 the price per hundredweight of butterfat made into butter (see Class III price) and add price per hundredweight of skim milk for Class III, multiply by 0.965. (For the months of January, February, March, August, September, October, November and December, use skim milk price minus 20 cents.)

Class I - Prices for skim milk and butterfat computed as follows:

- (1) For the months of April through July, add to the basic formula price \$0.75 per hundredweight and for all other months \$1.05 per hundredweight. (For the months of May, June and July 1948, add to the basic formula price \$1.05 per hundredweight.)
- (2) Price per hundredweight of Class I butterfat shall be 135 times price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter.
- (3) Price per hundredweight of Class I skim milk shall be computed as follows: multiply price for butterfat pursuant to (2) above by 0.035; subtract such amount from the amount obtained in (1) and divide the result by 0.965.

Class II - Price for skim milk and butterfat computed as follows:

- (1) For the months of April through July, add to the basic formula price \$0.45 per hundredweight and for all other months add to the basic formula price \$0.75 per hundredweight. (For the months of May, June and July 1948, add to the basic formula price \$0.75 per hundredweight.)
- (2) Price per hundredweight of Class II butterfat shall be 130 times price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter.
- (3) Price per hundredweight of Class II skim milk shall be computed as follows: multiply price for butterfat pursuant to (2) above by 0.035; subtract such amount from the amount obtained in (1); and divide the result by 0.965.

1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that this is essential for the proper management of the company's finances and for ensuring that all stakeholders are kept informed of the company's financial health.

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4. The fourth part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that this is essential for the proper management of the company's finances and for ensuring that all stakeholders are kept informed of the company's financial health.

- (3) Disposed of as bulk skim milk to manufacturers of candy, soup, or bakery products who do not dispose of milk in fluid form; and
- (4) Plant shrinkage not over 2 per cent of producer milk, and actual plant shrinkage of other source milk.

Class Prices (3.5 per cent butterfat):

A basic formula price is used for Class I, Class II, and Class III prices. The basic formula is the highest of:

- (1) Average of prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk at 18 specified plants (see list used for basic formula price in Chicago order).
- (2) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, plus 2.4 times the average price per pound of Twins (or Cheddars), divided by 7, times 1.3, times 3.5.
- (3) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, minus 3 cents, times 1.2, times 3.5, plus an amount computed as follows: Price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (spray and roller process, human consumption, carlots, f.o.b. Chicago area plants), minus 5.5 cents, times 8.5, times .965.

Class I - Basic formula price plus the following amounts for the delivery period indicated:

<u>Delivery period</u>	<u>Huntington District plants</u>	<u>Other plants</u>
May and June	\$1.10	\$0.00
March, April, July and August	1.20	1.00
September through February	1.35	1.15

For the months of May, June, July, and August 1948, the price shall be the basic formula price plus \$1.35 for plants in the Huntington District and plus \$1.15 for other plants.

Huntington District is portion of marketing area within cities of Ashland, Kentucky; Huntington, West Virginia; and Ironton and Gallipolis, Ohio.



Class II - Basic formula price plus the following amounts for the delivery periods indicated:

<u>Delivery period</u>	<u>Huntington District plants</u>	<u>Other plants</u>
May and June	\$0.80	\$0.60
March, April, July, and August	.90	.70
September through February	1.05	.85

For the months of May, June, July, and August 1948, the price shall be the basic formula price plus \$1.05 for plants in the Huntington District and plus 85 cents for other plants.

Class III - Basic formula price.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.2, divided by 10, plus one cent.

Class II - Class I differential minus one-half cent.

Class III - Class I differential minus one cent.

Producer Price - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.2, divided by 10.

Location Differentials:

None.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weight of skim milk and butterfat computed separately as used in each class.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool, without base rating plan or new producer clause.



- (3) Price per pound of New York 93-score butter, times 6, plus 2.4 times the price of Twins (Cheddars), divided by 7, times 1.3, times 3.5.

Class I - January through April - basic formula price plus 50 cents.

May and June - Basic formula price plus 40 cents.

July through December - Basic formula price plus 70 cents.

Class II - The Class II price is computed in accordance with formula (1) used in the basic formula price.

Emergency Provision - Upon a finding by the Secretary of Agriculture that the Class I price computed for any delivery period is not in the public interest, such price shall be the same as the Class I price for the preceding delivery period.

#### Butterfat Differentials:

Class I Price - Price per pound of New York 93-score butter, times 1.25, divided by 10.

Class II Price - Price per pound of New York 93-score butter, times 1.2, divided by 10.

Producer Price - Price per pound of New York 93-score butter, times 1.2, divided by 10.

#### Location Differentials:

Class Prices - For Class I milk delivered to a handler's plant located outside the marketing area, the differential is one-half cent for each full mile that such plant is distant from the edge of the marketing area.

Producer Price - Same as Class I price differential.

#### Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weight of skim milk and cream utilized in the products of each class.

#### Type of Pool:

Individual handler, monthly pool, without base rating plan or new producer clause.



Class Prices (skim milk and butterfat):

A basic formula price is used for Class I, Class II, and Class III prices. The basic formula price is the higher of:

- (1) Average of prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk at 18 specified plants (see list used for basic formula price in Chicago order).
- (2) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, minus 3.5 cents, times 1.2, times 3.5, plus an amount computed as follows: Price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, roller and spray process, f.o.b. Chicago area plants), minus 4 cents, times 8.5, times .965.

The basic formula price per hundredweight of skim milk is computed by multiplying the basic formula price (for whole milk) by 0.2798.

The basic formula price per hundredweight of butter is computed by multiplying the basic formula price (for whole milk) by 20.86.

Class I, Class II and Class III Prices - Prices per hundredweight for skim milk and butterfat used in Class I, II, and III are determined by adding the following amounts to the basic formula prices per hundredweight for skim milk and butterfat:

	Skim milk		Butterfat	
	: August	: April	: August	: April
	: through	: through	: through	: through
	: March	: July	: March	: July
Class I	: \$0.2798	: \$0.2098	: \$20.86	: \$15.64
Class II	: .2098	: .1399	: 15.64	: 10.43
Class III	: .1679	: .0979	: 12.52	: 7.30

The prices for skim milk and butterfat in Class III milk shall not be less than the prices of skim milk and butterfat (other than butter) in Class IV milk.

The first part of the report  
 deals with the general situation  
 and the results of the survey.  
 The second part contains the  
 detailed description of the  
 various types of plants and  
 animals found in the area.  
 The third part discusses the  
 distribution of the different  
 groups and the factors which  
 influence their occurrence.  
 The fourth part gives a  
 summary of the findings and  
 some suggestions for further  
 research.

The following table shows the  
 number of specimens of each  
 group collected during the  
 survey. The numbers in the  
 parentheses indicate the number  
 of specimens which were  
 lost or damaged during the  
 collection process. The  
 numbers in the brackets  
 indicate the number of  
 specimens which were  
 identified by the author.  
 The numbers in the  
 italics indicate the number  
 of specimens which were  
 identified by other authors.  
 The numbers in the  
 bold type indicate the  
 number of specimens which  
 were identified by the  
 author and other authors.  
 The numbers in the  
 regular type indicate the  
 number of specimens which  
 were identified by the  
 author.

The prices for Class I, Class II and Class III milk for the months of May, June and July 1948, shall be the basic formula price plus the following amounts:

	:	Skim Milk	:	Butterfat
Class I	:	\$0.2798	:	\$20.86
Class II	:	.2098	:	15.64
Class III	:	.1679	:	12.52

Class IV - The price per hundredweight for skim milk is the average price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, roller and spray process, f.o.b. Chicago area manufacturing plants), minus 4 cents, times 8.5.

The price per hundredweight for butterfat used in Class IV shall be the price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 120.

A special price for butterfat made into butter is provided. This price is \$3.60 less than the regular price of Class IV butterfat.

Emergency Provision - Upon a finding by the Secretary of Agriculture that the price of Class I milk, Class II or Class III milk computed for any delivery period is above a level which is in the public interest, such price shall be the same as the Class I or Class II price for the preceding delivery period.

#### Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - None because skim milk and butterfat are priced separately in each class.

Producer Price - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.2.

#### Location Differentials:

None.



Class I - The prices per hundredweight of butterfat and skim milk in Class I (except that used for cream and cream mixtures) are computed as follows:

- (1) Add to the basic formula price \$0.85 during May and June, \$1.15 during September through February, and \$1.00 during all other months, except that for May, June, July and August 1948, add \$1.15. (For skim milk and butterfat used for cream and cream mixtures in Class I, use the above prices minus 15 cents.)
- (2) The price per hundredweight of butterfat is the sum obtained in (1) above, multiplied by 20.
- (3) The price per hundredweight of skim milk is the sum obtained in (1) above, minus .035 times the price of butterfat pursuant to (2) above, divided by .965.

Class II - The prices per hundredweight of butterfat and skim milk in Class II are computed as follows:

- (1) Add to the basic formula price 25 cents during May and June, 55 cents during September through February, and 40 cents during all other months.
- (2) The price of butterfat is the sum obtained in (1) above, multiplied by 20.
- (3) The price of skim milk is the sum obtained in (1) above, minus .035 times the price of butterfat pursuant to (2) above, divided by .965.

Class III - The price per hundredweight of butterfat in Class III is computed as follows: Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 120. The price per hundredweight of butterfat used to produce butter and in allowable shrinkage is \$3.60 less.

The price per hundredweight of skim milk in Class III is the average price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, roller process, human consumption, f.o.b. manufacturing plants in Chicago area), minus 5.5 cents, times 8.5.

When either formula (1) or formula (2) used in computing the basic formula price results in a higher price than the price of 3.5 per cent milk used in Class III by applying the prices of Class III butterfat, and Class III skim milk set forth above, the price per hundredweight of skim milk used to produce bulk condensed milk, evaporated or condensed milk in hermetically sealed cans, cottage cheese and powdered milk, shall be computed as follows:



ST. LOUIS - ORDER NO. 3

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
8 FR 17451	12/30/43	Order, as amended
12 FR 5833	8/30/47	Amendment No. 1

BOSTON - ORDER NO. 4

12 FR 4921	7/28/47	Order, as amended
12 FR 6426	9/30/47	Order suspending certain prov.
12 FR 8667	12/20/47	" " " "
13 FR 1639	3/30/48	Amendment No. 6

DUBUQUE - ORDER NO. 12

8 FR 1071	1/22/43	Order, as amended
8 FR 4537	4/9/43	Amendment No. 1
11 FR 6525	6/14/46	Order suspending certain prov.
11 FR 8277	8/1/46	" " " "

KANSAS CITY - ORDER NO. 13

11 FR 14005	12/3/46	Order, as amended
12 FR 6426	9/25/47	Amendment No. 1

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NEW YORK - ORDER NO. 27

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
11 FR 9611	8/31/46	Order, as amended
11 FR 11115	10/1/46	Amendment
11 FR 14095	12/5/46	Amendment
12 FR 569	1/29/47	Order suspending certain prov.
12 FR 1417	2/28/47	" " " "
12 FR 2050	3/28/47	" " " "
12 FR 2449	4/16/47	" " " "
12 FR 3857	6/13/47	" " " "
12 FR 5035	7/30/47	" " " "
12 FR 5249	8/1/47	Amendment
12 FR 6427	9/30/47	Order suspending certain prov.
12 FR 8882	12/31/47	Amendment
13 FR 1396	3/18/48	Amendment
13 FR 1641	3/30/48	Amendment
13 FR 2909	5/29/48	Order suspending certain prov.
13 FR 4342	7/29/48	Amendment

TOLEDO - ORDER NO. 30

12 FR 2067	3/29/47	Order, as amended
12 FR 6945	10/25/47	Amendment No. 3
13 FR 2327	4/30/48	Amendment No. 4
13 FR 4275	7/27/48	Amendment

FORT WAYNE - ORDER NO. 32

12 FR 1538	3/7/47	Order, as amended
13 FR 2307	4/29/48	Amendment No. 1
13 FR 3196	6/12/48	Amendment No. 2



LOWELL-LAWRENCE - ORDER NO. 34

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
10 FR 3125	3/24/45	Order, as amended
11 FR 5897	6/1/46	Amendment No. 2
11 FR 5992	6/4/46	Order suspending certain prov.
11 FR 10695	9/24/46	Amendment No. 3
11 FR 14096	12/5/46	Amendment No. 4
12 FR 1415	2/28/47	Order suspending certain prov.
12 FR 2049	3/28/47	" " " "
12 FR 2449	4/26/47	" " " "
12 FR 4172	6/27/47	" " " "
12 FR 4929	7/26/47	Amendment No. 5
12 FR 5036	7/30/47	Order suspending certain prov.
12 FR 6427	9/30/47	" " " "
12 FR 8671	12/20/47	" " " "
13 FR 1642	3/30/48	Amendment No. 6

OMAHA - ORDER NO. 35

12 FR 2073	3/29/47	Order, as amended
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CHICAGO - ORDER NO. 41

11 FR 9606	8/31/46	Order, as amended
12 FR 3073	5/10/47	Order suspending certain prov.
12 FR 5834	8/30/47	Amendment No. 3
12 FR 7248	11/5/47	Amendment No. 4

NEW ORLEANS - ORDER NO. 42

13 FR 1079	2/28/47	Order, as amended
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QUAD CITIES - ORDER NO. 44

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
9 FR 3278	3/28/44	Order, as amended
11 FR 6527	6/14/46	Order suspending certain prov.
11 FR 8277	8/1/46	" " " "
12 FR 5036	7/30/47	Amendment No. 1
12 FR 8805	12/27/47	Amendment No. 2
13 FR 2285	4/28/48	Amendment No. 3

LOUISVILLE - ORDER NO. 46

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
12 FR 6567	10/4/47	Order, as amended

FALL RIVER - ORDER NO. 47

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
12 FR 4986	7/1/47	Order, as amended
12 FR 5037	7/30/47	Order suspending certain prov.
12 FR 6427	9/30/47	" " " "
12 FR 8671	12/20/47	" " " "
13 FR 1644	3/30/48	Amendment No. 8

SIOUX CITY - ORDER NO. 48

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
12 FR 2079	3/29/47	Order, as amended

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DULUTH-SUPERIOR - ORDER NO. 54

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
8 FR 9903	7/20/43	Order, as amended
11 FR 6527	6/14/46	Order suspending certain prov.
11 FR 12434	10/24/46	Amendment No. 4

PHILADELPHIA - ORDER NO. 61

7 FR 2377	3/28/42	Order
8 FR 1431	2/3/43	Amendment No. 1
8 FR 4749	4/13/43	Amendment No. 2
9 FR 7493	7/5/44	Order suspending certain prov.
10 FR 11041	8/29/45	Amendment No. 3
11 FR 5902	6/1/46	Amendment No. 4
11 FR 7260	6/29/46	Order suspending certain prov.
11 FR 10257	9/14/46	Amendment No. 5
12 FR 93	1/7/47	Order suspending certain prov.
13 FR 4343	7/29/48	Amendment No. 6

CINCINNATI - ORDER NO. 65

9 FR 825	1/22/44	Order, as amended
9 FR 9880	8/15/44	Amendment No. 1
10 FR 7607	6/26/45	Amendment No. 2
11 FR 7331	7/2/46	Amendment No. 3
11 FR 9670	9/4/46	Amendment No. 4
11 FR 14011	12/3/46	Amendment No. 5
12 FR 4931	7/25/47	Amendment No. 6
13 FR 1659	3/31/48	Order suspending certain prov.
13 FR 2329	4/30/48	Amendment No. 7

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SOUTH BEND-LaPORTE - ORDER NO. 67

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
12 FR 8016	12/2/47	Order

WICHITA - ORDER NO. 68

12 FR 7105	11/1/47	Order, as amended
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SUBURBAN CHICAGO - ORDER NO. 69

11 FR 11126	10/1/46	Order, as amended
12 FR 6428	9/30/47	Amendment No. 1

CLINTON - ORDER NO. 70

11 FR 2915	3/20/46	Order, as amended
11 FR 6527	6/14/46	Order suspending certain prov.
11 FR 8279	8/1/46	" " " "
12 FR 5037	7/30/47	Amendment No. 1

DAYTON-SPRINGFIELD - ORDER NO. 71

10 FR 6162	5/29/45	Order
11 FR 6901	6/21/46	Amendment No. 1
11 FR 9423	8/28/46	Amendment No. 2
12 FR 5995	9/10/47	Amendment No. 3
12 FR 6430	9/30/47	Order suspending certain prov.
13 FR 1661	3/31/48	" " " "
13 FR 2329	4/30/48	Amendment No. 4
13 FR 2330	4/30/48	Order suspending certain prov.



TRI-STATE - ORDER NO. 72

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
11 FR 12926	11/1/46	Order, as amended
11 FR 13622	11/21/46	Order suspending certain prov.
12 FR 4243	7/1/47	Amendment No. 1
13 FR 1662	3/31/48	Order suspending certain prov.
13 FR 2330	4/30/48	Amendment No. 2

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL - ORDER NO. 73

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
10 FR 13431	10/30/45	Order
11 FR 5992	6/4/46	Order suspending certain prov.

COLUMBUS - ORDER NO. 74

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
11 FR 1081	1/30/46	Order, as amended
11 FR 9424	8/28/46	Amendment No. 1
12 FR 4245	7/1/47	Amendment No. 2
13 FR 1662	3/31/48	Order suspending certain prov.
13 FR 2331	4/30/48	Amendment No. 3
13 FR 2790	5/25/48	Order suspending certain prov.

CLEVELAND - ORDER NO. 75

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
12 FR 5840	8/30/47	Order, as amended
13 FR 2332	4/30/48	Amendment No. 1



PADUCAH - ORDER NO. 77

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
12 FR 8808	12/27/47	Order

NASHVILLE - ORDER NO. 78

12 FR 7320	11/8/47	Order
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TOPEKA - ORDER NO. 80

12 FR 8377	12/13/47	Order
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